

**Sales at Vendue**

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.  
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the price of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing  
Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the  
house, and take care of horses. Apply to  
the PRINTER.  
November 14.

**FRESH FRUIT.**

The subscriber has just received and offers for  
sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,  
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins  
in boxes.

ALSO,  
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.  
James Patton.

April 10.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-  
street.

A Discourse on the Resurrection  
of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, Presi-  
dent of Princeton College.  
November 10.

**NEW ALMANAC.**

COTTON & STEWART,  
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR  
ALMANAC.

For 1870.

Containing, besides the astronomical calcula-  
tions, a variety of useful and entertaining mat-  
ters.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS.

For 1870.

For sale, the Gross, Dozen, or single  
one.

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the  
ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer  
for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf,  
a general assortment of CORDAGE and  
SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at  
their rope-walk, they will receive orders for  
any description of Cordage warranted to be  
made out of the best materials and manufac-  
tured in such a manner as will bear the in-  
spection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given  
for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24.

**MILITARY LANDS.**

**FOR SALE,**

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexan-  
dria or its vicinity.

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,  
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military  
services during the revolutionary war. This  
land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to  
be amongst the best in the state. It will be  
a great bargain. Apply to

May 13.

**Five Dollars Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living  
in Alexandria, a negro boy, of a yellowish  
complexion, called JOE PAIN, about 16 years  
of age—had on when he went away a pair of  
home-spun pantaloons, mixed with blue black  
and white, and generally wore them without  
suspenders tied round his waist with a string.  
Likewise, had on a blue cloth roundabout  
jacket. I think it probable that he may have  
changed them. He is apt to be impudent  
when spoken to and speaks very quick. It is  
supposed he is at present lurking about the  
navy yard, though he is frequently in Alex-  
andria.

Catharine Dade.

December 2,

**SAMUEL JASON**

Takes this method to acquaint the citizens  
of Alexandria that he has just opened a Hat  
Store and Manufactory, in the shop formerly  
occupied by Mr. M. Munroe the corner of  
Prince and Fairfax streets, here he intends  
keeping a general assortment of ladies, gen-  
tlemen, and childrens fashionable Hats, made  
of the best materials. The strictest attention  
will be paid to those who wish to purchase.  
November 20.

**The Subscriber**

Has received the following articles:  
New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the  
first quality.

Mississippi Cotton of the first quality  
Cognac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland  
Gin.

London Particular Madeira

Sherry

Lisbon

Superior Jaret in cases

Imperial

Hyson,

Young Hy,

Hyson St.

Souchong

Bobas

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels

Gunpowder

P. B. Patent shot, from B. B. to No. 9

Mould Shot L. and S. S. C.

Salt Petre, blue refined

Spanish Flot Indigo

Copperas of 1st quality

Fresh Nutmeg

Pimento and Black Pepper,

Demi John,

With a general assortment of GROC-

ERIES, and 43 gal. Old Jamaica Spins,

Peach Brandy, and Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low

the wholesale or retail.

**TORRENT,**

A convenient well finished BRK

HOUSE, at the upper end of King street

James Sanderson

Nov. 3.

**NOTICE**

THE subscriber having experienced in-  
jury and inconvenience from persons pas-  
sing on his land in Fairfax county, im-  
munely known by the name of Mount Hy-

Notice is given and all persons are hereby  
warned from hunting, shooting, or treas-  
suring on the said tract of land, offenders  
will be dealt with according to law.

John C. Vowell

Fairfax County, Dec. 4-5.

**JAMES BACON**

Begs leave to inform his former customers  
and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business.

At his Store on King near Washington-

street.

**WHERE I OFFER FOR SALE**

A well chosen assortment of

goods, in the line,

Warranted genuine, particularly

TEAS, WIES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality.—He will

possess of each and every article on those

moderate terms.

May 2.

**Valuable Property for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale the Hec-  
on Fairfax street, in Alexandria, oc-  
cupied by Mrs. J. Nickolls. The as-  
sessor says this property is worth four thousand  
two hundred dollars, and have, year at  
year, assessed it at this sum; but the  
subscriber now offers it for sale at the half  
the assessed value.

He also offers for sale,

The vacant Lots of Fairfax and Franklin  
streets. Assessors have said that these Lots  
are worth three thousand two hundred dol-  
lars per acre, and have assessed them at that  
rate; but the subscriber will take less than  
the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on  
the Mall—his Houses of King street, near  
Royal street—his House on the same street,  
near Washington street—his ground-rents,  
or any other property he has in Alexandria,  
on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.—Ap-  
ply to Cuthbert Powell or

S. Cooke.

Leesburg, March 30.

PRINTING in all its va-  
rious branches, handsomely ex-  
ecuted with accuracy and dis-  
patch,

**ROSE HILL FOR SALE.**

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved  
EAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in  
wood. No land is better adapted to the use of  
Maister of Paris, and there is some very valu-  
able meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon  
the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles  
county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14.

**Notice is hereby given,**

THAT a petition will be presented to  
the general assembly of Virginia at their  
next session, by the President and Directors  
of the Little River Turnpike Company, to  
pass an act authorizing them to procure  
wood, gravel and stone for the purpose of  
repairing the Turnpike Road in the man-  
ner in which they are authorized to procure  
such materials for making said road by the  
act for incorporating the Little River Turn-  
pike Company.

Nov. 28.

**NOTICE.**

**MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY**

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

THE annual general meeting of the  
MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY will be  
held, by adjournment, at the Court in the  
city of Richmond, on the second Monday in  
December, being the 11th day of Dec.

SAMUEL GREENHOW,

Agent, M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 10th, 1869.

P. S. As much inconvenience and unne-  
cessary expense results from the present  
mode of collecting the contributions of the  
members, which annually diverts a consider-  
able part of those contributions from the uses  
for which they were intended—burdens indi-  
viduals with heavy costs, and greatly de-  
lays the collections, to the injury of the cre-  
dit of the society, the general meeting at  
their last annual session, applied to the legis-  
lature, to authorize a more certain, expeditious,  
and less expensive mode of collection.  
Their application was rejected, under an im-  
pression, that the members of the society  
might not approve this act of their proxies.

Having been informed that a similar pro-  
position will be submitted to the consideration  
of the next general meeting, and be-  
lieving some amendment in that respect nec-  
essary to the prosperity of the institution, I  
have thought it proper to give this public no-  
tice thereof.

S. Greenhow, P. A.

November 27.

11th Dec.

**BUTTER.**

4000 lbs. fresh Butter, in good ship  
plug order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.

40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as  
usual.

November 22.

**ATTENTION!**

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS is o-  
pened at the corner of Washington and King  
streets, for the enlistment of soldiers to  
serve in the United States Army.

John Fitzgerald,

1st U. S. Artillery.

Nov. 17.

**For Rent or Sale,**

A Bake-house & Dwelling-houses.

HAT Bake House and Dwelling House  
situated at the corner of Water and Oronoko  
streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew  
Jagerson. Possession may be had the first  
day of January next.

ALSO,

That Square, or two acres of ground, with  
improvements thereon, situated on Wash-  
ington street, between Oronoko and Penning-  
ton streets, whereon my family at present  
live. Immediate possession may be had.

ALSO TO RENT,

That Dwelling House on Princess street,  
near Water street, adjoining the house at  
present occupied by Mr. John Jamieson.—  
Immediate possession will be given.

John Dundas.

November 17.

11th Dec.

**RAISINS IN KEES.**

BRYAN HAMPSO & CO.

A consignment of Raisins

in kegs

Which they will sell by the quantity or sin-  
gle keg.

A few boxes first CHOCCOLATE,

for retailing.

December 7.

and for sale by

NEAL KEENE.

30 hhds Sugar.

2d quality Cotton, and ten boxes Mould

Candy.

31

John G. Ladd,

has just received and offers for sale,

12 bags Soft Shelled Almonds,

62 boxes Lemons,

30 boxes fresh Malaga Raisins,

3 tierces Pearl Ashes,

10 casks Lamp Oil.

November 30.

**LANDING**

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell,  
and for sale by

Lawraon and Fowle,

30 tons Plaster Paris

20 barrels New-England Rum

100 kegs Salmon

4 chests Hyson Tea

30 coils Grass Rope

5000 yards Tow Cloth

33 casks Goston Cheese, of a superior

quality.

**IN STORE,**

50,000 weight Green Coffee

23 hogheads and 20 barrels Muscovado

Sugars

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a supe-

rior quality.

50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each

100 bolts Ravens Duck

30 barrels Tanners Oil

3 casks Sperm Oil

4 pipes 4th proof Alicante Brandy

4 puncheons Jamaica Rum

200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef

50 barrels Prime Pork

150 boxes Brown Soap

6 casks Timothy Seed

50 boxes Cod Fish

50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate

10 barrels Salmon

20,000 lbs. Seal Leather

30 packages Shoes different qualities.

30 casks Bellona Gunpowder

1 case German Checks

**WANTED,**

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash

will be given.

Apply as above.

Dec. 6.

**Just Received,**

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young

Hyson Teas.

50,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.

20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon

and Tenorilla Wine.

8 hogheads Muscovado Sugar.

2000 lbs. Seme Twine.

30 boxes Mould Candies.

40 do. Spanish Segars.

3 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

**Faxon, Metcalf & Co.**

OFFER FOR SALE,

The CARGO of Schooner VICTORY, Captain

Graham, consisting of—

2000 bushels Ground Allum Salt.

40 boxes Lemons, in excellent order.

**ALSO IN STORE,**

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugars.

20 barrels do.

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of bri-

caravan's cargo—said to be of supe-

rior quality.

20 barrels No. 1 Beef (new)

2 barrels Prime Pork.

12 barrels New England Rum.

100 boxes Mould and Dipping Paper.

1500 reams Writing Paper.

1000 lbs. Sheath and Shoes as usual.

And a general assortment of goods as usual.

December 1.



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
Royal-Street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

**DOCUMENTS,  
WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE  
MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.**

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Smith to Mr. PINEY,  
Department State, Nov. 23, 1809.

Sir, My letters in accordance with Mr. Jackson, already transmitted to you, sufficiently evince the disappointment that was felt on finding that he had not been the frank explanations or the liberal propositions, which the occasion justly required. Instead of this, he proceeded, it was in the outset, to say that his object was to bring us to some subjects of the arrangement of April in way, that would imply that we were aware that the arrangement was not binding on his government, because made with a knowledge on our part that Mr. Erskine had no authority to make it, and thus to convert the responsibility of his government for the disavowal into a reproach on this for its conduct in the transaction disavowed. In the first instance it was deemed best rather to repel his observations argumentatively than to meet them as an offensive insinuation. This forbearance had not the expected effect of restraining him from a repetition of the offence. And even on his further insinuations nothing more was done than to admonish him of the inadmissibility of so indecorous a course of proceeding. This also being without effect, nothing remained but the step finally taken. And there was the less hesitation in shutting the door to further opportunities for insulting insinuations, as the disclosures he had made and the spirit of his discussions had so entirely shut it to the hope of any favorable result from his mission.

I will not dwell on his reluctance to give up the uncertainties of verbal for the precision or the time of his denial that he had given any room at all for a statement, which in order to guard against the misconceptions incident to verbal conferences, I had placed before him in writing, with a request that he would point out any inaccuracies, and to which he did not then object otherwise than by intimating, that he could not have made the statement with the particular view which seemed to be supposed. Nor will I dwell on the various instances in which partial or inconsistent views of the subject have taken place of its real merits. But it may not be amiss to make some observations on the correspondence, as it relates to the justification of his government in having disavowed the act of his predecessor.

With respect to the orders in council, the ground of the disavowal is the difference between the arrangement and the printed dispatch of Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January. According to this dispatch then the arrangement failed in three points.

1st. In not relinquishing the trade of the United States with enemies colonies.

With respect to it is not necessary at this time to discuss the right of that trade. It is sufficient to remark, that as the trade is admitted to have become, in view of G. Britain, of little practical importance, why has it been made a ground of the disavowal, and, especially, as important considerations only could upon principles of public law have justified a measure of so serious a character? 2d. that as the colonial trade is a subject no wise connected either with the orders in council or with the affairs of the Chesapeake, why has it been permitted to frustrate an arrangement relating to those subjects; and to those only? 3d. that as the condition is allowed to have originated as a supposition, that it would be agreeable to the American government, why has it been persisted in after the error was made known by the representation of Mr. Erskine to the government, that neither this nor the conditions of the dispatch of the 23d

2d. attainable here. In the point in the dispatch, and navy might be, that the British inhibited by the United States to ports pro-

This condition too appears to have had its origin in a mistake of your meaning in a conversation with Mr. Canning, as noted by yourself, and in an inference thence deduced as to the disposition of this government. But this double mistake must have been brought to light in time to have been corrected in the new mission. In urging Mr. Canning has taken a ground, forbidden by those principles of decorum, which regulate and mark the proceedings of governments towards each other. In his despatch the condition is stated to be for the purpose of securing the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France and certain other powers. In other words, to secure a pledge, that effect against the mala fide intention of the U. S. And this despatch too was authorized to be communicated in extension to the government of which such language was used. Might it not have been reasonably expected that such a condition and such observations would at least on such an occasion have been given up by a government willing to smooth the way to an amicable settlement of existing differences?

In his zeal to vindicate his government Mr. Jackson too has attempted a gloss on this most extraordinary idea of calling on a foreign sovereignty, not indeed to make laws for us, but what is equivalent in principle, to supply a supposed inability to execute them. He calls such an interposition of his government, not an execution of the law of Congress, but of compact binding as a public law on both parties, and which both would have a common interest in seeing executed. On his own principles there could be a reciprocal, not only in the execution of the compact, but in the obligation and interest resulting from it. Besides where there is a reciprocal, in compacts between nations touching attributes of sovereignty there is always a such of sovereignty as is parted with, so that there be no indignity on either side.

3. The remaining point in the dispatch, which required at whilst our prohibitory laws should be repealed as to G. they should be left in force as to France and the powers adopting or acting under her decrees.

This is the condition which alone properly belongs to the subject and it is to be remarked in the first place that the British project of which this condition makes a part, contemplated two things in their nature incompatible; one, a repeal of the prohibitory acts as to Great Britain, without waiting for the conclusion of a regular treaty; the other a pledge or engagement for their continuance as to the other powers. Now, from the nature of our constitution, which in this particular, ought to have been attended to by the British government, it is manifest that the executive authority could have given no such pledge, that the continuance of the prohibitory acts being a subject of legislative consideration, could not have been provided for until the meeting of the legislature, and that the condition could not therefore but have failed either in the immediate renewal of commerce with Great Britain, or in the immediate engagement that it should not be renewed with France. The British government ought to have acquiesced in, and indeed, ought to have been satisfied with the attainment of the important object of an immediate repeal of our prohibitory laws and with the consideration, that the other object, not immediately attainable, was unnecessary at the time, because the prohibition as to France was then in force, and because there was every reason to infer not only from this fact, but from the spirit of the communications made from time to time and from the overtures before submitted to the British government that, without a repeal of the French decrees, our prohibitory laws would be continued in force against France, and especially in the case of a repeal of the British orders, which would necessarily render a continuance of the French decrees doubly obnoxious.

But if on this head doubts could have been entertained, instead of rejecting the arrangement, ought not the repealing act on our part to have been met with a suspensive at least of the orders in council, until it could have been seen whether the non-intercourse law would or would not have been continued against France. Such a suspension could not have given in any point of view, more advantage to the U. S. than was given to G. Britain by the repeal, which had taken place on their part.

If this reasonable course could not have been substituted for the disavowal, why was not a final disavowal suspended with proposition, that the arrangement would be executed by Great Britain, in the event of a compliance on the part of the U. States with the condition required as to France?

I am not unwary you may be told, that the non-intercourse of the U. States did not extend to Holland, though so intimately connected with France, and so subservient to her decrees against neutral commerce.

It would not be proper on this occasion to observe that this objection can be the less urged by Great Britain, as she has herself never in alleged retaliations adhered to the principle on which they were founded.

Thus she has in the date of them, until very lately, acted them against the American trade in to Russia, although Russia had never adopted the French decrees, nor otherwise violated our neutral trade with Great Britain. So, in her order of April last, she has discriminated, not only between the countries devoted to France by the ties of blood, and other powers, but between Holland Westphalia and Naples in forcing her prohibitory order against the first and not against the two last. Whilst, therefore, she finds it expedient to make these distinctions, she ought to presume, that we too may perceive equal propriety in the distinctions we have made.

But it may be of more importance here to compare the British order in council of April last, with the arrangement of April, made by Mr. Erskine. It will once be seen how little is the real difference, and how trivial it is when compared the extensive and serious consequences the disavowal.

Under the order in council of April all the ports of Europe, except France, including the kingdom of Italy a Holland with their dependencies, are closed to our commerce.

Under the arrangement of April, confined with our act of non-intercourse, all the ports of Europe, except France and her dependencies, including the kingdom of Italy, would have been open to our commerce.

The difference then is reduced merely to Holland, and that again reduced to the difference between a direct trade to the ports of Holland, and an indirect trade to Holland through the neighboring ports of Tonnin, Hamburg, Bremen a Emden.

Now, as the injuring the enemies of Great Britain is the only avowed object of her restrictive order against our trade, let a computation be made of the effect, which this difference between the orders in council and the arrangement could possibly have in producing such an injury. And then let the question be candidly answered, whether, in the balance of considerations of right and utility, sufficient inducements could have been found in that result for rejecting the arrangement, and for producing the consequent embarrassments, as well to G. Britain to the U. S.

It is necessary, as Mr Jackson has stated, set bounds to a spirit of encroachment on universal dominion which would bring us to its own standard, and to falsify honorable and only resistance an avowal that all Europe is submitting to the decrees, the effort must be feeble, indeed which is to be found in the inconvenience accruing to the formidable foe from operation of this order in council, and especially when we combine with it the strange phenomenon of substituting for the law trade of the U. S. trade of British subjects, contrary to the laws of the adverse party, and amounting, without a specification, in the eye of British law, to high treason.

How much for the orders in council. What has taken place with respect to the Chesapeake will equally engage your attention.

You will perceive, that throughout the stages of the correspondence this case as in some respects improperly confounded with, in others improperly separated from that of the orders in council; and particularly that pains had been taken by Mr. Jackson to substitute verbal and vague observations on the disavowal of this part of the arrangement for an explicit and formal explanation, such as was obviously due. It will be seen also that when finally brought to the point, he referred for a justification of the disavowal to the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions without observing what those instructions were, and to allusions to an expression in the arrangement without giving to his meaning the distinctness pre-requisite to a just reply.

It appears, however, that he lays great stress on the proposal enclosed in his letter of the 27th October, as at once indicating the departure of Mr. Erskine from his instructions, and as containing the conditions on the basis of which he was ready to enter on an adjustment. And from a note from the secretary of the British legation, it appears that he has complained of not having received an answer to this proposal, as he had before complained that no answer had

been given to his verbal disclosures on this head in his interviews with me.

With respect to his intimations in conversation, as they were preceded by no proper assignment of the reasons for not having executed the original adjustment, it cannot be necessary to remark that no such notice, as he wished to obtain, could with any sort of propriety have been taken of them.

With respect to his written project, it will suffice to remark:

1st. That, besides his reluctant and indistinct explanation of the disavowal of the original adjustment, he did not present his proposal, until he had made such progress in his own mind as to make it proper to wait the issue of the reply about to be given to him that this issue had necessarily put an end to further communications.

2dly. That although he had given us to understand that the ordinary credentials, such as he had delivered, could not bind his government in such a case, his proposal had neither been preceded by nor accompanied with the exhibition of other commissions or full power. Nor, indeed, has he ever given sufficient reason to suppose that he had any such full power to exhibit in relation to this particular case. It is due, that in his letter of the 23d October, he has stated an authority eventually to conclude a convention between the two countries.

Without advertent to the ambiguity of the term eventually with the mark of emphasis attached to it, and to other uncertainties in the phraseology, it is clear that the authority referred to whatever it may be, is derived from instructions subject to his own discretion, and not from a patent commission, such as might be properly called for. It is true also that in his letter of the 4th of November subsequent to his proposal, he says he was possessed of a full power in due form for the express purpose of concluding a treaty or convention.

But it still remains uncertain, whether by the treaty or convention to which it related, was not meant an eventual or provisional treaty on the general relations between the two countries without any reference to the case of the Chesapeake. Certain it is that the British government in former like cases, as will be seen by the adjustment of that part of the affair at Nootka Sound, which is analogous to this case, did not consider any such distinct full power as necessary; nor is there the slightest ground for supposing that Mr. Erskine, although confessedly instructed to adjust this very case of the Chesapeake, was furnished with any authority distinctly from his credential letter. That Mr. Jackson has any such commission is the less to be supposed, as it is but barely possible, that possessing it he should not on some occasion or in some form have used a language susceptible of no possible doubt on this point.

But proceeding to the proposal itself, it is to be kept in mind that the conditions forming its basis, are the very conditions for the deviating from which Mr. Erskine's adjustment was disavowed. Mr. Jackson, if not on others, is on the same point explicit. "I now add, says he, that the deviation consisted in not recording the official document signed here the abrogation of the President's proclamation of the 2d July, 1807, as well as the two reserves specified in the paper of memoranda enclosed in my official letter to you of the 27th ult."

Considering then the conditions and the proposal as an ultimatum, in what light are we compelled to view such an attempt to repair the outrage committed on the frigate Chesapeake and to heal the disappointment produced by a disavowal of a previous equitable reparation?

It is impossible on such an occasion not to recall the circumstances which constituted the character of the outrage to which such an ultimatum is now applied. A national ship proceeding on an important service, was watched by a superior naval force, enjoying at the time the hospitality of our ports, was followed and scarcely out of our waters when she was, after an insulting summons, attacked in a hostile manner, and the ship so injured as to require extensive repairs, the expedition frustrated, a number of the crew killed & wounded, several carried into captivity and one of them put to death under a military sentence. The 3 seamen, tho' American citizens, & therefore on every supposition detained as wrongfully as the ship would have been detained, have notwithstanding remained in captivity between two and three years; and, it may be added, after it has long ceased to be denied that they are American citizens.

[Mr. Smith's letter is continued.]

**PRINTING** in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Mr. Pope, prefacing several courts had been in consequence of sequence of Congress to permit the which with a appeared to be necessary for the constitution of the states called for by Resolved by in Congress houses convened he submitted several states formed by the of the states part of the of the first session.

"The judges shall be created such inferior from time to judges both courts shall behavior or by attained the for any reason sufficient ground president shall address of Congress: cause or cause required, or on the judges shall at state vices an added by law."

The vision concerning the 10th month, in girls, 1800.

1. Be it people and tribe of Ban thoughts of these.

2nd. I saw ing down ascending and Ararat, night.

3d. And form in the men, and in the firmament fell on my face.

4th. And stand upon vane; pay to and in no his hands;

5th. And open thine ears that given to know 6th. The head and crown! and behold and on the scum which to all lands.

7th. The man take to white paper any of the what I saw.

8th. And a strong e seem that to the four 9th. The I saw the year first birth.

10th. The hearken to tips shall be offspring come to 11th. This world thy seem sink where is an emblem, cabins, and rule.

12th. strong e four win



verbal disclosures on this  
views with me.  
to his intimations in con-  
were preceded by no pro-  
of the reasons for not hav-  
original adjustment, it can-  
to remark that no such no-  
ed to obtain, could with any  
have been taken of them.  
to his written project, it will  
be.

his reluctant and in-  
of the disavowal of the op-  
ent, he did not present his  
he had made such prog-  
in relation to it, it prop-  
of the reply about to be  
that this issue had necessa-  
to further communications,  
although he had given us to  
at the ordinary credentials,  
he had delivered, could not  
in such a case, his pro-  
been preceded by nor ac-  
the exhibition of other com-  
power: Nor, indeed, has  
sufficient reason to suppose  
such full power to exhibit  
this particular case. It is  
is letter of the 23d October,  
an authority eventually to con-  
between the two countries,  
to the ambiguity of the  
with the mark of emphasis,  
and to other uncertainties in  
it is clear that the authori-  
whatever it may be, is deriv-  
subject to his own dis-  
from a patent commission,  
be properly called for. It is  
his letter of the 4th of No-  
ent to his proposal, he says  
of a full power in due form  
purpose of concluding a  
tion.

remains uncertain, whether by  
vention to which it related,  
an eventual or provisional  
eral relations between the  
without any reference to the  
sapeaks. Certain it is that  
riment in former like cas-  
seen by the adjustment of  
e affair at Nootka Sound,  
ous to this case, did not con-  
distinct full power as neces-  
are the slightest ground for  
Mr. Erskine, although con-  
ted to adjust this very case  
ke, was furnished with a  
stinctly from his credential  
Mr. Jackson has any such  
be less to be supposed, as it  
ssible, that possessing it from  
some occasion or in some  
a language susceptible of no  
on this point.

ing to the proposal itself, it  
mind that the conditions  
s, are the very conditions  
g from which Mr. Erskine's  
disavowed. Mr. Jackson,  
is on the same point ex-  
add, says he, that the de-  
in not recording the offici-  
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paper of memoranda en-  
ficial letter to you of the

hen the conditions and the  
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e and to heal the disappoint-  
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paration?  
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now applied. A national  
on an important service,  
a superior naval force, en-  
me the hospitality of our  
ved and scarcely out of our  
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ed in a hostile manner, and  
as to require expe-  
dition frustrated, a num-  
d & wounded, several carried  
one of them put to death  
sentence. The 3 seamen,  
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been detained, have not  
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letter to be continued.)  
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s, handsomely ex-  
accuracy and dis-

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

DECEMBER 4.

Mr. Pope offered the following resolution, prefacing it by observing that in several courts of the United States, business had been interrupted and delayed in consequence of the age and infirmities of the judges presiding in them. At the last session of Congress an attempt had been made to permit the retirement of judges from the bench with a moderate compensation; but it appeared that there could be no other remedy for the evil but an amendment to the constitution. He had therefore been induced to make the motion, which was loudly called for by the existing state of things.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following section be submitted to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified and confirmed by the Legislature of three fourths of the states shall be valid and binding as a part of the constitution of the U. S. in lieu of the first section of the third article thereof.

"The judicial power of the U. States shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior or until they shall have respectively attained the age of sixty years. But for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the President shall remove any of them on the address of each House of Congress: Provided however, That the cause or causes for which such removal may be required, shall be stated in such address or on the journal of each House. They shall at stated times receive for their services an adequate compensation to be fixed by law."

From the United States Gazette.

The vision of Aaron Omri, which he saw concerning the nations of the world, in the 10th month, on the 24th day of the month, in the year of the Christian Hegira, 1808.

CHAP. 1st.

1. Be it known unto all nations, tongues, and people, that I Aaron Omri, of the tribe of Benjamin, had a Vision, and the thoughts of my head upon my bed were these.

2nd. I saw in my vision, about the going down of the sun, a bright cloud descending and rested upon the mountain of Ararat, high unto the door of my tent.

3d. And there issued out of the cloud a form in the similitude of one of the sons of men, and his raiment shone as the stars of the firmament! And I was astonished and fell on my face to the earth.

4th. And he said unto me, son of man stand upon thy feet, for I am thy fellow servant; pay thy adorations to the most high, and in no wise worship the womanship of his hands; for this is idolatry.

5th. And he moreover spake and said, open thine eyes that they may see, and thine ears that they may hear, for unto the it is given to know the sign of the times.

6th. Then he took me by the hair of the head and carried me to the top of the mountain! and he said unto me, what seest thou! and behold! I saw a large boiling cauldron, and on the top of the cauldron as a filthy scum which sent forth a loathsome savor into all lands.

7th. Then my guide said unto me, son of man take unto thee pen and ink and clean white paper, that hath not been defiled by any of the sons of men and write thereon what I shall reveal unto thee.

8th. And while he was yet speaking, lo! a strong east wind arose and scattered the scum that was on the top of the cauldron unto the four winds of Heaven!

9th. Then I looked into the cauldron, and I saw a large quantity of molten gold, like yea finer than the golden wage of Ophir.

10th. Then spake my guide and said, hearken unto me, for the opening of my lips shall be right things, my word shall be the offspring of truth; and verily my shall come to pass.

11th. The cauldron which thou wast in this world; and whereas thou sawest a filthy scum on the top of the cauldron, the sink whereof went forth into all lands. This is an emblem of the leprous seat of the Jacobins, who now are at the top of a thing and rule over the children of men.

12th. And whereas thou sawest that a strong east wind scattered the scum into the four winds, off heaven: (So shall they be

scattered over the face of the whole earth and they shall become a hissing and a "by word" among all people.

13th. And moreover the molten gold which remained in the cauldron are those who shall rule after them, whereunto the people will flock as the doves to the windows; they shall be compared unto fine gold: for wisdom, justice and truth shall guide them, and the land shall enjoy its sabbath.

14th. Then I said, ah! my Lord! when shall these things be? And he answered and said, the time is near at hand, be not faithless, but believe.

15th. For the decree is gone forth, and no man can stay it; and when thou hearst that the dragon of the Jacobins, even Napoleon the tyrant of nations, is fallen, then know thou the time is at hand; for they will put a hook in his nose, and drag him down to the bottomless pit. Then I said amen, so be it.

AARON OMRI.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov. 29.

From Holland.

Capt. Wm. Nichols, late of the brig Sally Ann, of this port, arrived in town last evening from Holland, via Cape Cod, in brig Hannah, Smith of this port, which went ashore at Cape Cod. Capt. Nichols left Amsterdam 6th Oct. and relates no news of moment. The edicts against American commerce were still in force and executed with greater rigor than ever, if possible; no particular news from the grand armies, the opinion prevailed in Amsterdam, that hostilities would be renewed. Capt. Nichols brought papers, but they got destroyed on board the brig, in going on shore.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The brig Louisa, M'Namara, from this port for Lisbon, was spoke the 15th Nov. by the United States schooner Enterprize, from Amsterdam.

Wilson C. Nicholas, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress from Virginia, has resigned his seat in that body in consequence of severe indisposition. A writ has been issued for a new election to supply the vacancy.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 7.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, reported a resolution favorable to the Canada and Nova Scotia refugees. The resolution recommends the revival of the law of the 7th April 1798, for a limited time. The resolution was adopted and referred to the same committee to bring in a bill.

On motion of Mr. Seybert,

Ordered, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury (the late general Hamilton) made to the house on the 5th day of December, 1791, be printed for the use of the members.

Several private petitions, &c. presented and referred.

Mr. Poydras presented the petition of the mayor and common council, and the petition of several land holders, of the city of New Orleans respecting the Bature opposite that city.

Referred to the committee on public lands.

The bill for franking documents was returned to the house with an amendment; the amendment was agreed to in the house.

Mr. Poindexter offered a resolution to appoint a committee to enquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the supreme territorial courts, where district courts have not been established, to cases of treason, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bacon offered three resolutions for the regulation of the house. The first prohibited all indecorous language from any

member towards another, and prohibits members from calling in question the motives of the executive, except on questions for impeachment. The 2d makes a challenge given by any member a breach of privilege, and is concerned liable to punishment. The 3d makes an assault a breach of privilege and makes every one concerned liable to punishment. Laid on the table, to be called up to-morrow.

Mr. VanDorne offered a number of resolutions for the regulation of navigation. The 1st prohibits exportations, except in ships or vessels of the United States. The 2d prohibits the reshipping of goods, wares and merchandise not the growth or manufacture of the United States. The 3d proposes discriminating duties on importations—the 4th prohibits American vessels from trading from one foreign port to another—the 5 goes to repeal the law authorizing drawbacks. Laid on the table.

Adjourn.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

On Monday last, the two Houses formed a Quorum.

The Senate appointed Mr. Robert Taylor (of Orange) speaker, and all their old officers.

Of the Hie of Delegates, about 174 members were born in. They appointed Mr. James Barlow, of Orange, Speaker without opposition and all the old officers. All the old rules and regulations were adopted. A long and interesting communication from the Governor read. A new writ of Election was ordered the county of Henrico, to supply the ce of Gervais Storrs, Esq. appointed His Sheriff.

Adjourn till Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

An import Question.—Upon the documents which have just been submitted by the President to Congress, we say, decidedly, that Great-Britain in her diplomatic intercourse with the U. States, continues to advance pretensions entirely inconsistent with our national independence. Anti-Callician we are, with all our heart, with all our mind, and with all our strength, we are Anti-Anglican in an equal degree far as American honor and American state in question. But to have broken off negotiation in consequence of the pertinacious adherence of the British government to inadmissible pretensions would have been ching, and to refuse to negotiate further with the British Minister in consequence of the letter of the fourth of November, was arr. We have examined that letter carefully and coolly, and cannot for our souls discoin it any such "gross insinuation" against our own executive as can justify the course which has been pursued. To us it appears a moderate and respectful document, especially as we reflect that Mr. Smith had absolutely lied Mr. Jackson, by accusing him of having made observations which were not only irrelevant but improper. But although we look upon the gross insinuations which that letter was supposed to contain, we find in it a statement of A FACT, for which the administration, judging from the former part of the correspondence, was not perfectly prepared. It is there stated that Mr. Jackson was in possession of full powers, under the great seal of the Sovereign, to conclude a Treaty. Now, in stating the question which hence arises in our minds, we certainly do not intend any gross insinuation against our own government or even to insinuate that an affirmative answer ought to be given to our enquiry. But we have a right to ask an important question, particularly at this important time.

Was that statement, contained in Mr. Jackson's letter the fourth of November, that he was furnished with full powers to conclude a Treaty, REAL REASON for his rejection? (Freeman's Journal.)

"Double Double, Toil and Trouble."—Certain some the Napoleonites and the Balthes have more than one idea—they have two at least both however of the same genus and the same color. They are subject to a powerful fear, a fear of Napoleon, and a fear of the pen of the United States. Let them

learn that it is impossible to serve God and Mammon, and they may have a happy issue out of their diffidence.

(Ibid.)

Int of Alexandria.

ARRIVED.

Schoon Sally, Fairfax, Baltimore—sundries—different merchants.  
Sloop George, Williamson, Norfolk—sundries—N. Keene, C. I. Catlett and others.

Sloop Beena, Howland, New Bedford, via Norfolk—sundries—to the master.

Public Sale.

THIS DAY, at half past ten o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,

A House and Lot of Ground, situate on Water street, adjoining Mr. Muncaster's dwelling house. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Martteller.

December 8.

NOTICE.

I intend to leave this place for St. Bartholomews, in a short time.

Hugh Carolin.

December 8.

3t

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809. Ordered, That the administrator of Joseph Harper, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted there-to are required to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1809.

Wm. Harper, Adm'r.

Of Joseph Harper.

Public Sale.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, for cash, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, together with all the improvements thereon, situate on the west side of Royal street, between King and Prince streets.

Hannah Adams,

Executrix of Samuel Adams.

December 8.

I wish to rent the Dwelling and Warehouses corner of King and Alfred streets, lately occupied by Mr. Ambrose Vasse.

William S. Moore.

December 8.

dit

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to William Wilson, surviving administrator of Cumberland Wilson, deceased, and to Benjamin Botta, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Calhoun, and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his father William Bailey—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.

R. I. Taylor.

December 8.

note

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John Potts and Eliza his wife, to the subscriber, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of this instant month December, sundry pieces or parcels of GROUND, situate and lying on Queen, Water, and Union streets, in the town of Alexandria, a plat of which will be produced on the day of sale, when the terms of payment will be made known.

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

December 8.

dit



## Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. William Hodgson, dated on the 10th day of November in the year 1803, for the purpose of indentifying Mr. John Hopkins will, on the 1st day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money, three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy creek, which land was, at the time of the grant for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the State of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Alton by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 23d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, Trustee.

Nov. 27.

## Some Valuable Slaves,

Belonging to the estate of Edward Carter, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at Hay-Market, in the county of Prince-William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

E. Brooke,

Administrator with the will annexed of Edward Carter.

November 11-13.

00241

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

dit

Mr. PREUSS having removed to town, is at leisure, at present, to give private lessons in French, Spanish, or German, and will wait on those ladies who wish to be instructed in either of these accomplishments, at their houses. He continues his Day and Evening School as usual. November 18.

## TO RENT,

The STORE and WAREHOUSE lately occupied by Messrs. Libby and Carne, at the corner of Fairfax and Prince streets. Also, one of the adjoining Stores and Warehouses in the same brick building. Possession can be had immediately and the rents will be made unusually low.

J. H. HOOC.

October 19.

001

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this State, offers for sale the FARM on which he now resides, lying on Potomack Creek, about 3-4 of a mile from Potomack River, and about 12 miles below Alexandria, containing 530 acres; about 200 of which are well timbered. The situation is remarkably healthy, and commands a beautiful view of the Potomac from Mount Vernon to several miles below the Indian Head. The soil is productive, and a part of it is well adapted to Timothy and Clover. The improvements are—two good dwelling houses, kitchen, barns, stables, &c. and a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, all of which are now in a bearing state. A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money. The land will be shown at any time by application to the subscriber.

Benjamin T. Fendall.

Charles County, Maryland,

November 3.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED, a bright mulatto man, named ANDERSON, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well made, his face much freckled with dark spots, probably will be gently dressed, as he carried some good cloths with him. He formerly belonged to the estate of Mumford Beverley, Esq. of Beltsfield, Virginia. The above reward, if apprehended within this state, or Fifty Dollars if taken in any other, & all reasonable expenses paid by the subscriber, for securing or lodging him in any jail so that he may be enabled to get him.

Eugene Higgins.

Norfolk, Nov. 27—(Dec. 2.)

0031

## FOR SALE.

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

## A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffalo Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the sole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stony, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

## Another tract, called Hollis's

Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containing about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Sturford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, Esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it is good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country. It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court.

## Another tract containing 992

acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawls Colston, Esq. of which about 660 acres is set for the balance of the life of an aged male tenant at will. This land is situated in what is called the big bend of Potomac borders on it. In point of fertility it is termed inferior to none in that part of the estate and is held by deed from James Marsh Esq.

## Seven other tracts containing

1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanawha waters of Sandy Creek, which run through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the Benjamine Harrison, jun. Esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland very good quality. It is held under the original patent by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

## Five full & complete Shares

in the Dismal Swamp Company

## Upwards of 16,000 acres of

Land, being very old military grants, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky, the Indiana territory, chiefly patented my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contract, to myself in Alexandria. The titles are undoubted, and the terms proposed are fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last to be on interest from the date. Annapolis of the public stock and of the different banks in the United States of Insurance companies of the Potomac Bridge and Tug Company will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Johns.

July 27.

00501

## Loudoun Land for sale.

FOR SALE, on THURSDAY the 21st of December next, on the premises, the TRACT of LAND on which the late Judge Jones resided, in Loudoun county, with about 25 SLAVES, and the stock of Cattle and Hogs on the estate. The tract contains nearly two thousand acres, and possesses many advantages which entitle it to the attention of those who may wish to reside in a healthy improved part of our country. Two merchant mills are in the neighborhood, one on the adjoining estate, and the other within 2 miles. It is ten miles from Leburg, 35 from Alexandria, and 40 from George Town, the new turnpike from Alexandria crosses a corner of the land and terminates at the nearest merchant mill.

The whole tract is remarkably watered, Little River passing through the middle of it, and many small streams on each side emptying into that river. About 60 or 80 acres are already well set with Timothy, at least 300 acres are capable of being made excellent meadow. It will be divided into tracts of different dimensions to suit the venience of purchasers. A credit of one year and 3 years will be allowed. Bonds with approved security, and a trust on the land will be required. The Negroes are supposed to be very valuable, some of them by good house servants, and the others especially young men and women. For the full terms of credit will be allowed, and that of a year for every other article.

James Monroe Esq.

Of the late Joseph Jones's estate.

## BEST RECEIVED,

For sale only by JAMES KENNEDY, Sen. King street,

The following highly valuable Medicines,

Price 3 dollars per bottle.

## Dr. Jebb's Nature's Restorative,

A BALMATIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial so justly celebrated throughout Great-Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, immoderate pursuits of excessive pleasure, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmities of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthma and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many tested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficial remedy not to be dispensed with by those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a plant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the world for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which, as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

## Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common faced remark however is too often forgotten whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose vocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11,

## Alexandria Weaving Manufactory, TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed that we the subscribers, lately from the neighborhood of Manchester, (England) have, by the desire and aid of our friends, opened a WEAVING MANUFACTORY, on the premises belonging to Mr. Edward May, between the dwelling house of Thomas Swann, Esq. and the Spread Eagle Tavern, Prince-street—where we are ready to receive for weaving the various sorts of country spun cotton, linen and woollen, and hope by steady, and faithful attention to business, to merit the encouragement and approbation of friends and the public. In order to give general satisfaction to our friends and employers, every material will be strictly weighed on the receiving and delivery thereof. The yarn, &c. in hanks or bobbins, are more suitable than in bolls.

Joab De Mane, Robert Hart, Henry Moon.

November 30.

2m

## Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Book-seller, King-street.

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

## AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

## ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.

Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belle's Letters.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.

Complete Irrigator (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.

Parsons's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcomb's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. Watt's Letters to a Young Man.

Cowper's Idylls and Task—separate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World.

37 and 40 cents.

December.

001

## Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bushels Lisbon and Liverpool Salt

20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags

5000 bushels Cheese, of excellent quality in casks

1000 New England do.

200 bbls of Herrings, Shad and Mackerel

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hds Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum

15 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hds Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls do. of different qualities

2 hds Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

and

Hyson Skin,

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Claret, and

Catalonia.

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hds. and bbls.

Peach at Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martinie Cordials, in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

per gallon in bottles.

Molasse in hds. Spanish Flotant Indigo,

Spanish Cheese, Butter,

Harris and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in lbs.

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,

Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candies,

Malag Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's

Leiper's stuff in bottles.

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Best Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

## ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and

best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 20,

## Church Music.

A PERSON qualified to teach PSALMODY and sing in the Rev. Dr. MUIR'S church. He is a person great encouragement will be given. Apply to the Treasurer of said church.

November 7.

3m